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Kansas and Southwest Missouri and their Equivalents in Iowa," by Charles R. Keyes ; "The Vertical Range of Fossils at Louisiana," embracing an extended table, by Charles R. Keyes and R. R. Rowley ; "Natural Gas in the Drift of Iowa," by A. G. Leonard ; "The Results of Recent Geological Work in Madison County," by J. L. Tilton ; "The Drift Section at Oelwein," by Grant E. Finch ; "Evidence of a Sub-Aftonian Till Sheet in Northeastern Iowa," illustrated by a section and three full page half tones, by S. W. Beyer ; "A Pre-Kansan Peat Bed," by T. H. MacBride ; "A Summary of the Discussion of the Preceding Papers on the Oelwein Section," by Professor S. Calvin ; and "Additional Observations on Surface Deposits in Iowa," by B. Shimek. The remaining papers are chiefly biological.

Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. VI, 1889 to 1897. Davenport, 1897.

In this volume of 400 pages the archæological contributions very notably predominate. Some of these, however, possess geological interest from their connection with recent deposits. The dignity of the volume and of the society is lowered by an endorsement of the ridiculous claims of Captain Glazier, which are unworthy of serious consideration.

Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province. By WILLIAM H. HOLMES. From *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*. J. W. POWELL, Director. Washington, D. C., 1897.

This paper, though primarily archæological, possesses much geological interest because of its bearing upon anthropic geology. It consists of an elaborate discussion of the manufacturing of flaked stone implements and of the ancient quarry workshops of the District of Columbia, in which this manufacture was extensively carried on. The geological relations of these quarries and of the terranes in which they occur are accurately and fully set forth by sections, photographs, and sketches of the clearest possible type. The various stages of manufacture are fully elucidated by drawings and photographs, so that every feature of the process is most completely and convincingly elucidated. The conclusions reached by Professor Holmes are already